

ELEMENTS OF ART

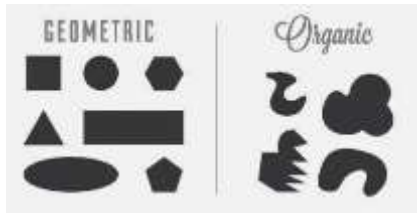
The visual “_____” in a work of art.

TO DO: Fill in the empty title boxes with the correct Element of Art. Fill in the blank spaces.

SHAPE

An enclosed _____ area (length x width);

Geometric or organic

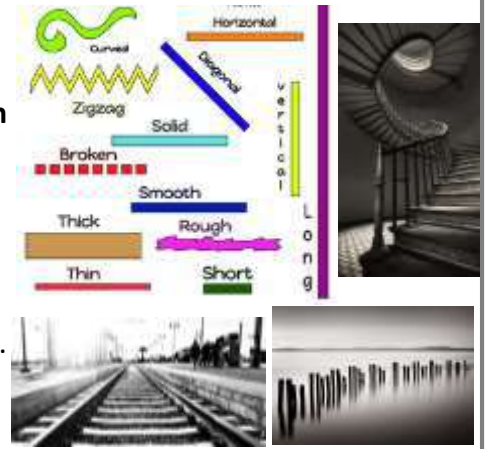


LINE

A _____ between two points.

Real or implied

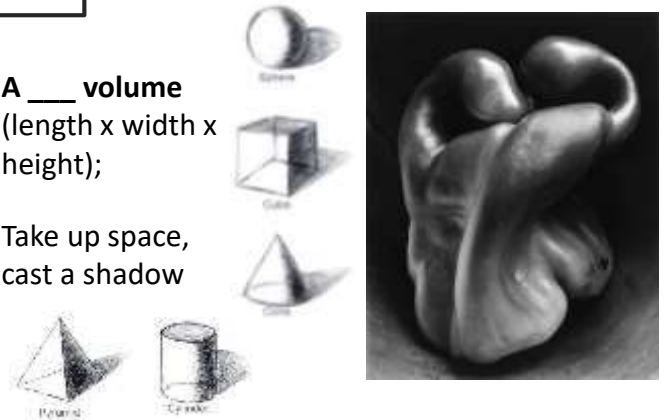
Vary in length, width, direction.



FORM

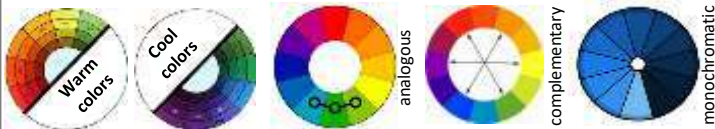
A _____ volume (length x width x height);

Take up space, cast a shadow



COLOR

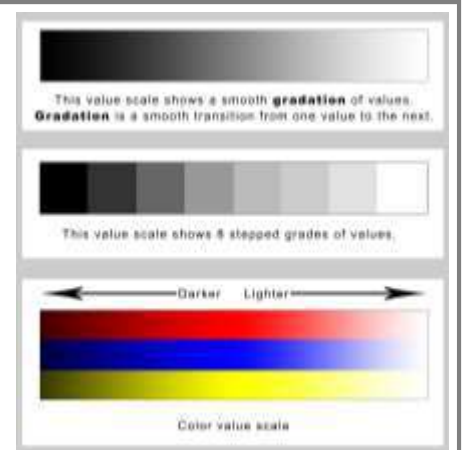
Reflected _____.
3 properties: hue (pure color), saturation (intensity), value (light or dark)



VALUE

Range of _____ to dark.

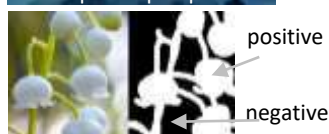
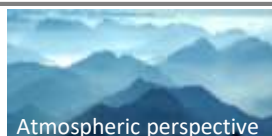
Lighter = tint
Darker = shade



SPACE

Area in which art is organized and the illusion of _____.

Atmospheric, Positive & Negative, Linear



TEXTURE

How something _____ (real) or looks like it might feel (implied)

Eg. Rough, smooth, bumpy, soft



PRINCIPLES OF *DESIGN*

How the visual elements are _____
in a work of art; e.g. the recipe.

TO DO: Fill in the empty title boxes with the correct
Principle of Design. Fill the blank spaces.

BALANCE

The distribution
of visual _____
in a work of art.

Symmetrical,
Asymmetrical,
Radial



Symmetrical



Asymmetrical



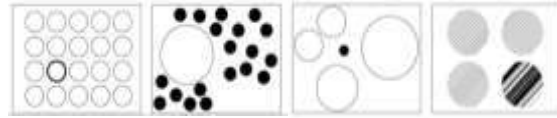
Radial



EMPHASIS

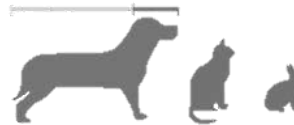
Creating a
_____ point in
a work of art.

It draws the
viewer's eye first



PROPORTION

_____ relationships
in a work of art.



VARIETY

A lot of
_____ or
contrast in the
elements in a
work of art



UNITY

Sense of
_____ or
wholeness in a
work of art.



PATTERN/REPETITION

Repetition – _____
element repeated

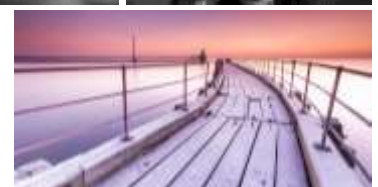
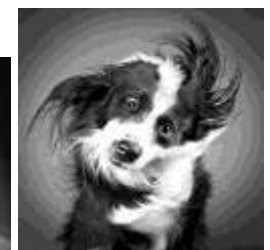


Pattern – _____
of elements repeated



MOVEMENT/ RHYTHM

Using the
elements to
show _____ or
guide the
viewer's eye in a
work of art



Eg. Strong diagonals, or in
photography you can use
shutter speed to show or
freeze motion

COMPOSITION

RULES

How things are arranged within the _____ of the photograph.

TO DO: Fill in the empty title boxes with the correct Element of Art. Fill in the blank spaces.

GOLDEN RATIO

Using the ratio that appears often throughout nature - of 1:_____ - to place your main subject.

Very close to rule of thirds, pleasing to the human eye.



CENTRAL COMPOSITION

Placing the subject in the _____ of the frame

Can be very powerful – all focus is drawn right there.

BUT can also lead to a "static" photo – very common default composition with beginners



RULE OF THIRDS

Divide frame of photo into an imaginary 3x3 _____, place subject on _____ points



RULE OF ODDS

Having an odd number of _____ in the frame

Adds visual interest - it keeps the eye moving through the work.



ROOM TO MOVE

Objects that can move, like people, animals, or cars, should be given _____ in the picture space to _____.



FILL THE FRAME

Filling the frame of your photo with your _____.

Removes distracting info, intimate, subject is clear



LEADING LINES

Real/implied lines _____ the viewer's eye into the photo, usually to _____ point.



COMPOSITION

RULES CONT...

How things are arranged within the _____ of the photograph.

TO DO: Fill in the empty title boxes with the correct Element of Art. Fill in the blank spaces.

FROM ABOVE

Aka _____. A photo taken from above the subject – often directly



(popular in food photography)



FRAME IN FRAME

Uses elements occurring in _____ of a photo to create a secondary frame and _____ the subject.



FROM BELOW

Aka _____. A photo taken from low down, looking up at subject (looming, larger-than-life appearance)



MERGERS

_____ of the main subjects overlap, touch another key element, or touch the sides of the frame.

Watch out for unintentional ones (e.g. tree coming out of person's head)

Can be used creatively (forced perspective) – e.g. cloud becomes icecream in cone



SIMPLICITY

Reducing a composition to only the most _____ elements.

Calming, powerful effect.



Its good to know the rules really well.... So you can learn to break them!